

ble of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label and [in the] accompanying circular.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7360. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 95 Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10310. I. S. No. 2631-r. S. No. W-364.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 95 bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned by C. L. Huis-king, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 12, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Wash-ington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and volatile oils, includ-ing oils of copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for simple urethritis, gonorrhœa and gleet, and that the statements appearing on the wrapper enclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7361. Misbranding of Influenza Special (Senoret). U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Boxes of Influenza Special (Senoret). * * * Default decree of con-demnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10312. I. S. No. 2760-r. S. No. W-367.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Influenza Special (Senoret), consigned by the Senoret Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 5, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of sugar-coated and colored tablets con-taining aloin, mydriatic alkaloids, cinchonine, and plant extractives indicative of aconite. Little or no quinine was present.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons containing and in the circular accompanying the